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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

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Vol. 19, No. 70. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1945

THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

Admiral Kimmel and General Short need vindication or condemnation. It is unthinkable that Congress will leave the Pearl Harbor disgrace and disaster hanging in mid air. Secretary Hull, engrossed in peace talks with the wily Jap ambassador and envoy, may have failed to pass the warning of mounting tension along to the Pearl Harbor commanders in time. Or, Admiral Stark, chief of naval operations, may also be guilty of negligence. We do not know. But certainly both Kimmel and Short had ample authority to take every precaution against surprise, no matter what the dereliction of Waashington was. They should face court marshal and either be vindicated or punished for neglect of duty, just as any common soldier or sailor would be under circumstances of infinitely less importance.

More than three thousand lives were lost and almost half the U. S. Navy was lost or damaged so as to be useless. It is a mercy, one that we hardly deserve, that the Japs did not land in Hawaii a few hours after their air blow. The opinion of this writer is that both Kimmel and Short are guilty of the grossest kind of negligence. The island assignment is one that our military brass hats hugely enjoy in peace time. They were lulled into a dolce far niente. They forgot their duty is to keep their eyes peeled for trouble and there was plenty of evidence of looming trouble in every issue of every newspaper they read(if they read the newspapers at all.

If their guilt, as contrasted with that of Hull, Stark and any others mentioned in the report, is of a minor degree, let us know that. Since both have asked for a trial, it is a huge injustice to deny them a trial. They were suspended from all duties in their respective services. That in itself is a disgrace, and if they are innocent, it is an outrage.

The messages, of which there must be a record, that went back and forth between Kimmel and Short in Hawaii and Stark, Hull and President Roosevelt in Washington, during that last fateful week, ought to tell most of the story. Why have they not been made public. Is the truth being withheld for fear of shattering some popular idol?

An accusing finger has been pointed at General Marshal. We will agree with both Secretary Stimson and President Truman, that this is undeserved. We will agree, because of all the good and great leaders that this global war has brought into the public eye, we believe Marshall is the greatest. We suspect that his name is mentioned in the report to spread out the blame so thin that the vitally guilty can escape with only a slight smirch.

When President Truman with a broad brush includes the entire population of the U. S. some 132,000,000 of us, as being blameworthy, we sharply disagree and begin to suspect that there is someone involved in the mess that he, the president of the United States, would like to shield from the cold bright light of history.

For we the people 132,000,000 of us, do look to our public servants to do their duty under whatever circumstances they find themselves. Kimmel and Short were our public servants on December 7, 1941. For some reason they failed. The 132,000,000 people who hired those two commanders, paid their salaries and gave them their confidence and trust, were betrayed. Every last one of those millions was betrayed and three thousand soldiers, sailors and air men died as a result of that betrayal.

True enough, the American people did jibe and rage, when Roosevelt spoke of quarantining agressive nations way back in peace times, our peace time. But that had nothing to do with the immediate duty of our naval and army commanders. It was their business to protect us. If there were others in high places in Washington derelict with them, we should know that too and they should receive the penalty their dereliction merits.

The president's airy gesture of making the tax burdened people of the United States share the blame and smarting disgrace of Pearl Harbor doesn't sit well with the tax burdened citizens who supposed they had hired the best military and naval brains to protect them. The president's idea of sharing the blame sounds altogether too much like the bird-witted New Deal idea of sharing the wealth.

NON PARTISAN ELECTIONS IS THURMAN PLEA

Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman as guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Grass Valley Lions Club, recounted the legislation enacted at the last session of the legislature, commenting on its significance, and sumed up the work of the long session by stating that of the total of 1640 bills passed, the governor signed 1526.

Indicating the tremendous work done, Thurman displayed a volume two inches thick containing the binial budget passed by the legislature and compared it in weight and size with the one adopted in 1920 which was one half inch thick. Much of the law makers time, Thurman said, had gone into compiling and processing into the law, the huge budget.

He closed his address with a plea for the non-partisan election of assemblymen and state senators and stated he would have supported such a measure, had it survived committee action at the last session.

BIG TREES GROW IN BRANDY CITY VIRGIN FOREST

DOWNIEVILLE (Sierra Co.), Sept. 1—Ivan Cuff, timber management assistant of Tahoe National Forest in charge of the timber sale at Brandy City to the Calida Lumber Company reports that in three days he 396 trees for cutting of an average marked 396 trees for cutting of an average diameter of 39.4 inches.

Of the trees marked there were 31 Ponderosa pine of an average diameter of 39.4 inches, 80 sugar pine averaging 52.7 inches, 85 white fir of 34.4 inches, and 208 Douglas fir of 41.3 inches. Cuff states that the largest tree, a sugar pine, was 92 inches in diameter, contained 23,600 board feet, and cut into five 16 foot logs, one 32 foot log, and one 28 foot log.

HAYNES WILL BE TRIED IN OREGON

Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen stated yesterday that Sheriff William Harper of Corvallis, Oregon, has advised him that William Haynes, wanted here for burglary of Alpha Stores, Ltd., will be tried there for carrying a concealed weapon.

Since Haynes has already served a term in the Nevada State Penitentiary at Carson for burglary, carrying a concealed weapon in this state is a felony. The weapon, a Colt revolver, was identified as having been taken from Alpha Stores when it was entered here on June 13.

It was Haynes' third burglary of Alpha Stores here, according to Sheriff Tobiassen, who stated that Haynes made his entry through the same window all three times. The first burglary took place in 1940, and he was placed on probation. The second burglary, 1942, resulted in a plea guilty with sentence suspended while he returned to Nevada as a parole violator to finish his term in prison there.

4-H CLUBS DISPLAY PROJECTS

Nevada County 4-H clubs gave an exhibition of their projects Sunday, September 2nd on the grounds of Watt Park near Grass Valley. The show was open from 1 to 5 p. m. The clubs have had a very active year and at this season of harvest and many Nevada County residents came to view their work.

PLACER COLLEGE TO OPEN SEPT. 19

A thorough testing program is provided for in the two day registration period at Placer College, September 17 and 18, arranged by Registrar Earl Crabbe and approved by Dean Harold E. Chastain.

Class instruction will not commence until September 19, when the registration procedure will have been completed. and the results of tests studied by a committee of eight faculty members.

The Thurstone psychological examination will be administered by E. S. Stoddard for all freshmen and for other students who may desire to take it. It is open to residents of the DeWitt General Hospital who present themselves Monday, September 17.

The Kuder interest examination will be administered by Miss Elaine Mobley for all freshmen, and for any other students who may desire to take it. It is open to residents of the DeWitt General Hospital who present themselves Monday, September 17.

The subject A English examination is to be administered by Geraid Hasty, recently arrived from Redlands University to head the English department. Students who passed this examination last May while seniors in high school, or last January, while freshmen in college, should not take the test. All other freshmen desiring to attend four year colleges at a later date should take it. It is open to any resident of DeWitt General Hospital who may desire to take it.

A test in business fundamentals will be given by John Erickson, head of the commercial department. Residents of the DeWitt General Hospital may take this examination if they desire.

On September 18 the formal registration for first year students will take place. These students should have their transcripts send from high schools or other colleges in time to reach Auburn September 15 or earlier.

Competent advisors have been freed from teaching duties September 17 and 18 to guide the students in their registration for the semester.

Mrs. Adeline O'Connor is Borne to Rest

Last rites will be were said this morning at 10 o'clock in St. Canice Catholic Church for Mrs. Adeline O'Connor who died of a heart attack Thursday night in her sleep at her home, 224 Main Street. Holmes Funeral Home had charge of the obsequies. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. O'Connor was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pridgeon of Lake City, near North Bloomfield in Nevada County, where they maintained a hotel for miners and stockmen for many years. She was born at Lake City 68 years ago.

Surviving are her husband C. B. O'Connor, hydraulic mining man, her sons, Clyde of Lima, Peru, Albert of the U. S. Army now home on furlough after two years in the South Pacific and Raymond O'Connor of Clarkston, Washington, and a daughter Miss Evelyn O'Connor, a teacher of Roseville.

Mrs. O'Connor was a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and of the Neighbors of Woodcraft.

Fire in Indian Flat Burns Over 80 Acres

Fire broke out in Indian Flat, three miles north of Nevada City, Saturday afternoon and 40 men under direction of State Ranger William Sharp of the State Forestry Division with eight pumper trucks got it under control late in the evening after 80 acres of brush land, on the ranch formerly owned by Roy Gardner, was burned.

Mr. and Mrs. Kjorlie Leave for Oregon

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kjorlie left Thursday for Portland, Ogegon, where Kjorlie will take charge of a pschiatric hospital. Kjorlie, superintendent of the Nevada City Unified School district, has obtained a year's leave of absence. The school directors have not yet appointed a school administrator to take his place.

SEN. SEAWELL WOULD AID GOLD MINE OWNERS

State Senator Jerrold L. Seawell, Roseville, member of the legislative budget committee which is making a study of post war expenditures needs of California, and the probable cost of unemployment relief, is particularly concerned in the fate of gold mining.

He has called attention to the fact that California is faced with some peculiar problems in the matter of post war employment and reestablishment of basic industries.

"I am extremely interested, however," he stated, "in the problem of gold mining for my district depends to a large degree on that industry."

The Roseville senator continued to say that it may appear to be an economic contradiction that the greater prosperity the nation enjoys, the more difficult it is for gold producers to operate. "Good times in industry, agriculture and merchandising and for the wage earner, that is, good times based on high prices for commodities and labor— mean, bad times for the gold producers" he pointed out.

Easy to See

Seawell explains, however, how easy it is to understand this if it is given a little serious thought.

"High prices for commodities and labor means high prices for the production of gold while the price of gold is fixed. At the present time it takes an average of about five days labor to produce one ounce of gold.

"If labor costs $8 per day, there the labor costs alone for the production of this ounce of gold would be $40 while the fixed price of the ounce of gold is $35 or a loss of $5 per ounce.

"When we add to this the cost of material, it is self evident that gold mining in general cannot be reestablished unless the fixed monetary value is increased," the senator declared.

Two Answers

"Before prewar production levels in gold mining in California can be reached, it wll be necessary either to reduce production costs or increase the value of gold.

"It does not appear likely that under the present condition of inflation with high taxes and high costs of doing business, that the cost of production can be reduced. The only out appears to be to further increase the price of gold," he said.

"It is logical to give this serious consideration for the world price of gold is still in excess of our domestic price and for some time back prices have been as high as $60 an ounce in India.

Need Many Mines

"The prosperity of the Mother Lode and of many other counties in northern California, depends on the reopening of the gold mines and under present circumstances only the richer mines can be operated. Our economy requires that we operate as many mines as possible in order to give profitable employment to our returning veterans and a larger market for our agricultural and manufactured commodities." Seawell concluded.

Fined $10 for Lack of Spark Arrester

H. F. Blodgett of Nevada City was fined $10 by Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve for operating a gasoline engine in Forest covered land without an adequate spark arrester announced District Ranger Warren E. Barnes of the U. S. Forest Service in Nevada City. Blodgett was operating a jammer hoist on the Buckeye Ridge in the immediate vicinity of where a fire occurred last Friday, August 24. The fire was controlled at one acre through the combined efforts of employees of the Deer Creek Lumber Company and the U. S. Forest Service.Said Barnes: "Forest officers are making a concerted eeffort to locate and apprehend all persons who are operating engines and vehicles in forest covered lands without adequate spark arresters as provided by Section 13-003 of the California Health and Safety Code. Rigid enforcement has become necessary because the forest fuel is now tinder dry and pieces of hot carbon present an extreme threat of fire."

BPWC to Discuss Postwar Opportunities

Topic of the Grass Valley Business and Professional Women's Club when they meet Wednesday evening at dinner, will be Women in the Postwar World.

With Mrs. Veda Meeker, president in charge, Mrs. Marie Williford will lead the discussion. Contributing speakers will be Mrs. Eileen Mitchell, Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Leone Browne and Mrs. Helen Hughes. The professional and business opportunities open to women will be discussed with some recommendations.

Many Hunters Bag Limits of Doves

Members of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club returning from the hunt in the western sections of the county on the opening of the dove season, checked in with their jackets bulging frequently with the limit of 10 birds.

Most of these are being stored in cold lockers for the big annual dove stew to take place next Sunday at Sportsmen's Grove, Penn Valley. Hunters bringing in a limit of doves for the stew are being given a complimentary ticket regardless of whether or not they are club members.

Ben Odgers, Old Time Gardener, Succumbs

Funeral services were held yesterday in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for Ben Odgers, for many years a gardener, who died during the night and was found Friday morning in his cabin in Jackrabbit Ravine east of Grass Valley.

Odgers was born in New Jersey 72 years ago and came with his parents to Grass Valley when two years of age. For some time he had been in ill health but refused to leave the cabin where he had lived for many years to enter a hospital.

Rev. Jesse Rudkin officiated at the service. Interment was in the Elm Ridge Cemetery.

Four Year Old Boy Seriously Hurt by Car

William Houser Jr., four years old, is in the Community Hospital in Grass Valley suffering from a fractured skull, sustained Friday evening, when an auto backing away from the parking space near the municipal pool, rolled him and mauled him.

Leonard W. Davey, 28, driver of the car, his wife and children and friends entered the car without seeing the small boy playing in the sand near the rear. Davey backed the car in an arc. It sideswiped the boy, tore one ear and ripped his scalp. The wheels did not pass over him so no limbs were broken. In a statement to the police Davey said that he lived in North Hollywood and is a Lockheed airplane worker.

As soon as the accident was discovered they picked up the child and brought him to the hospital. The boy is the son of Mrs. William Donald Houser, wife of a navy seaman, now in the Pacific, who came to Grass Valley to live while her husband is in the service.

Higher Tax Rate for Grass Valley Recommended

Harry Straine, Sacramento public accountant, has submitted his audit of Grass Valley's books and financial records to the city council, and concluded with a recommendation that the tax rate of the general fund be increased from the present rate of 80 cents.

The same recommendation was made last year but the city council declined to consider it while the war burden continued heavy. The auditor pointed out that the city's present revenues are sufficient for its normal requirements, but that no provision has been made for replacement of worn out or obsolete equipment, for post war expansion of the municipal services, or for improvements that normally may be expected to be needed.

The report reveals that fines collected in the Grass Valley Township court have jumped from $1,144.50 in the last fiscal year, to $2932.50 this year. The bonded indebtedness of the city stands at $16,000, which is being paid off at the rate of $4,000 per year. The cash balance of the municipality is now $36,381.93 as compared with $34,772.80 last year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Easterly and two daughters of San Jose spent the week end with Judge and Mrs. George Gildersleeve.

RED STAMPS NOW GOOD FOR MEATS AND FATS

Five more red stamps in War Ration Book Four are now good for the purchase or rationed meats, fats, fish and dairy products.

The new meat fats stamps are L1 M1 N1 P1 and Q1, they are being validated for the usual four months period—in this instance, Septeember 1 through December 31.

Each of the new stamps is worth 10 points making a total of 50 meat fats points coming into use the first of the month.

The following red stamps made good in previous months also may be used during September V2 W2 X2 Y2 Z2 A1 B1 C1 D1 E1 F1 G1 H1 J1 and K1.

Red stamps being retired — not good after August 31—are the set of five that came into use the first of May—Q2 R2 S2 T2 U2.

As announced previously sugar stamp 38 in war ration book four also will be good September 1, and will remain valid for the purchase of five pounds of sugar through December 31. Sugar stamp 36, the preceding stamp since No. 37 was by passed will not be good after August 31. Sugar stamp 37 was not validated because many consumers do not have it in their ration books, having sent it instead of Spare stamp 37 to their local war price and rationing boards last year to obtain their home canning sugar.

U. C. HEAD BACK FROM EUROPE

BERKELEY, Sept. 3—President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California who has been in Europe for three months as senior adviser to Edward W. Pauley, American representative on the United Nations Reparation Commission, has returned to Berkeley. He spent most of his time in Russia and Germany, but visited also some of the other war devastated countries. Among his observations are these:

Germany will not be able to wage war for a hundred years; Russia need not be a menace to world peace if foreign relations are handled intelligently; no moving pictures or written description can give the real idea of the devastation of Germany; the horror prison camps in Germany were not exaggerated in the descriptions that have been given; the Russian people know no more about the United States than Americans do of Russia; the United States went on record definitely wanting no slave labor from conquered countries.'

Pauley, who did not return with Dr. Sproul is a Regent of the University and an alumnus as well.

Funeral Services for Mrs. Wilma Costa

Funeral services were held in the Holmes and Myers Funeral Home Saturday at 2 p. m. for Mrs. Wilma Lea Costa, who died yesterday morning in a local hospital following an illness of two months. Rev. Frank Buck conducted the service. Interment was the Odd Fellows Cemetery.

Mrs. Costa was a native of Alabama aged 44 years. She leaves her husband, Alfred Costa, a foster daughter, Susanne Skewes, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Skewes, all of Grass Valley. Also survivng are her brother, H. B. Skewes, Jr., and sister, Mrs. Graham Rider, both of Sacramento.

SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

Grass Valley and Nevada City schools have set Wednesday, Thursday and Friday as days for registration for the new school term which opens in both cities Tuesday, September 11th. Both high school and grammar school students are expected to register on those days.

Clemens Organ, son of Mrs. Teresa Organ, and his friend, John Cavanaugh spent the week end in Nevada City, renewing old friendships, and visiting Mrs. Organ. Both hold responsible posts with the Grace Steamship Lines.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder now, if Lady Peace
Stood at the gateway to our town,
If we could say to her, "come in,
Come in, sweet peace and please sit down."
And would she find our ways her ways,
Our paths like her all fair and straight?
And so, with olive branch in hand,
Come smiling through our western gate?

I wonder if Her Serene Highness, Peace came upon us somewhat too suddenly and found us in a measure unprepared. A general survey of this confused old world might incline one to the belief that our hearts, homes, cities and towns, states and the nation itself, are not yet fully in order and that there are many things in our domestic and international affairs of which we shall feel ashamed when the calm, clear eyes of Peace fall upon them.

Peace, drawing near, finds the allied nations still harboring foolish suspicions of one another, the Security League not yet ready to function efficiently and with that most deadly of all weapons, the atomic bomb in our unaccustomed hands. Our victories are not yet complete, our greatest tasks lie still before us.

Perhaps were it possible to dissipate the vapors of doubt, fear and distrust, we might see the way before us more clearly and bring the light of reason to bear upon the situations and problems with which we must cope.

I wonder what the enperor of Japan will look like, when General MacArthur has plucked his celestial feathers and debunked his magnificent obsessions. Like Plato's man, maybe? Anyway, it is to be hoped that his people may soon see him as he really is and gradually come out of the night of superstition which has so long held them captive.

It may be cliche to say that, "truth is stranger than fiction," but the great drama of the Pacific has surely proved it true. Never before in the long history of man has there been so glorious and amazing an unfoldment of courage, suffering, defeat and final victory. In these final hours of triumph we must draw ever closer to our courageous allies and give full recognition to their part in the magnificent achievements of which we boast.

And now, having conquered the enemy, it behooves us to stand firm, let there be no sickly sentimentality, no spirit of appeasement. If we relax our vigilance, if we fall into the smug heedlessness of the past, there will be another Pearl Harbor, another world war, another period of suffering and disaster such as the world has never before dreamed of. The peace won at such a great and tragic cost must be preserved. The criminal nations must meet with stern justice, and be led gradually to recognize the error of their ways.

A secure peace, a lasting peace, a just peace that is what we want; but a peace that is as wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove.—A. M. Conner.

LABOR DAY

This first post war Labor Day should be the proudest in in the history of the labor movement, and in its celebration all Americans should proudly join. For Labor Day falls in a time of victorious peace because all Americans—rich and poor, boss and employe, gentile, Jew and Negro—poured the sweat and blood of free men into outfighting and outproducing the mechanical armies and regimented labor of our enemies.

In fighting and working side by side, Americans learned to cooperate understandingly, for their burdens and problems proved amazingly similar. Abnormal war taxes that harried the company treasurer also harried the employe, as withholding taxes shrunk his pay check and his living costs rose. Governmental regulations, confusing and conflicting, hampered farmers in their enormous production role. They hampered transportation as when the Department of Justice accused the railroads of anti trust low violation for procedures in full accord with Interstate Commerce Commission policies—and congressmen, alarmed at the prospect of a transportation snarl, began the fight for the Bulwinkle bill, a measure to slash the red tape of dual control of the carriers. Bureaucratic controls hampered businesses and unions in their relations to such degree that some regrettable strikes resulted more from government interference than from friction btween managements and workrs.

It seems reasonable to hope that comradship in the trials and achievements of the perilous war years has drawn all groups in America closer in mutual respect and tolerance—has given them all a more mature outlook as the great and common tasks of the peace are begun. If this be true, then our Labor Day of 1945 marks a most significant milestone in the nation's progress—Contributed.

Berkeley Woman Drowns in River

Mrs. Amos Davies Eltse, wife of Ralph R. Eltse, was drowned Saturday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock in the Truckee River, one mile west of Floriston.

Mr. and Mrs. Eltse were fishing. They had gone to the Gateway Auto Court, near Truckee where they were spending the week end. Mrs. Eltse did not like fly fishing and her husband was seeking a hole where she might do some bait fishing. as related by Eltse. When about 75 yards from her husband he heard her scream for help. She was wearing hip boots and had attempted, apparently to cross tse stream shortly after he had crossed. She was carried down stream a mile from the spot where she lost her footing.

At this season of the year the Truckee carries a good deal of water discharged from Boca Dam and Lake Tahoe. In places it is four to five feet deep with deeper holes at intervals. Recovery of the body arrording to Coroner Alvah Hooper was extremely difficult. Mrs. Eltse was a native of Ohio, aged 64 years.

Funeral services will take place in Berkeley. Hooper and Weaver prepared the remains for shipment yesterday.

U. S. SHOULD SECURE VAST FISHING RIGHTS IN THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 — Reoccupied and conquered South Pacific island areas are of great potential value to the United States as a food source as well as military bases, Dr. W. M. Chapman, curator of fishes in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, told members of the California State Chamber of Commerce's statewide natural resources committee. His recommendation that peace negotiations include American fishing rights in those areas was adopted by the committee and will be presented to the board of directors of the State Chamber of Commerce for official action.

Dr. Chapman spent considerable time in the South Pacific in 1943 and 1944 in war service with the Foreign Economics Administration. His mission was discovery and development of semi-commercial fisheries sources to supplement the fresh food diet of American forces in that theatre of operations. His research disclosed a most abundant supply of commercial fish—notably the tuna varieties which are increasingly popular throughout the United States.

"From my own study, available information on Japanese operations in the Carolinas and Marshalls, and conversations with men who fished around the islands of French Oceania I reached definite conclusions concerning the abundance of commercial fish," Chapman stated. "An expansion of American fisheries into these waters in the near future is inevitable if the federal government acts to permit and encourage this expansion.

"In the vast waters of the tropical Pacific now within our sphere of influence, the greatest available commercial asset is the potential high seas fishery. Size of this potential fishery is difficult to comprehend. due to the tremendous territory involved, where commercially valuable fish— particuuarly tuna — appear spread uniformly in commercial abundance. I have observed schools of tuna two to three miles long and from 500 to 100 feet wide. I am led to doubt the popular theory that fish are more abundant, commercially, in temperate or northern waters, than in the tropics. Japanese and American fishing interests, prior to the war were working only the shoreward fringes of this widespread fish population."

Chapman's study and operations including establishment of semi-commercial fisheries for the American armed forces—took him to Oahu, Midway, Cure, Johnston, Palmyra, Canton, Suva, Wallis, the New Hebrides, Guadalcanal, Tulgia the New Georgia Group, Norhtern Solomons, Nissan Group and New Calidenia. Most of his travel was in fishing craft with white and native fishing crews, including Gilbert and Ellice islanders.

While the area has numerous species in commercial abundance, three outshadow the others, Chapman stated. These are the oceanic skipjack, black skipjack and yellowfin tuna, which form the backbone of California's 100,000,000 pound annual prewar tuna catch, and the 14,000,000 pound catch of Hawaii's expanding tuna industry.

America's tuna fishing until relatively recently, was carried on in waters close to the U. S. shorelines. As the industry expanded, tuna fishing has extended to operation 2000 miles offshore, with the large, efficient tuna clippers representing the heavy investments. Further expansion in the near future is forecast, and it is to provide basic facilities that fishing treaties are suggested.

"Far to the west, the tremendous Japanese tuna fisheries which were threatening our tuna products in the world market, were operating off Southern Japan, the Ryukus and Bonins. In the 30s, Japan started large scale expansion in the heart of the tuna country—the Marianas, Carolinas and Marshalls. At last report, prior to war, Japanese had at least five ocean going, completely equipped research vessels working on tuna expansion problems in the Carolines alone. Contrast this with the one small research vessel the United States maintains in the Pacific, its activities confined to inshore Alaskan waters.

"Except for a few adventurous tuna clippers out of San Diego which ranged as far as the Marquesas on occasional exploratory trips, the region from the Gilberts east to the Marquesas and south through the Fijis, Cook, Tonga, Samoa, Society and Tuamoto Islands never has been exploidted commercially. The San Diegans were rewarded with good fares of fish. It is presumed that it is in this great area that expansion of American tuna fisheing will first enter."

Besides international agreements, explotiation of the new tuna areas will require two important factors. Chapman states:

Harbor facilities within a reasonable distance of the fishing grounds.

Development of a live bait supply.

"Tuna fishing in the South Pacific can be expanded by two methods," he continued. "One is use of large ocean going vessels of the present tuna clipper design, which have sufficient cruising radius to operate out of California or Honolulu, with sufficient capacity to carry their own live bait. The second is use of a mother ship, stationed in a convenient south seas harbor, with smaller fishing craft operating from this base ship.

"Most of the South Pacific islands below the equator are French or British possessions. Expanding American tuna fishing through operating on the high seas exclusively, is bound to land by need of bait and harbor facilities. The United States should by treaty, secure harbor facilities and baittaking facilities at numerous bases now in possession of these nations.

"The time to act is now, while international matters are in a state of flux and while we have bargaining power. We now have opporeunity of securing for Americans one of the world's principal food resources."

EDITORIAL

University of California Aids in Atomic Bomb

"The nation is in debt to the University of California for its vital contributions to the early end of the war, and the world for a means to end all wars." So said Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, provost and acting president of the University of California, speaking of the contribution of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence and the University of California men to the development of the atomic bomb.

According to the report of Dr. H. D. Smyth, professor of physics at Princeton the making of the bomb involved two principle tasks, the production of materials rich in atoms which would split to give off energy and the incorporation of these materials into a bomb which could be transported to the war front and detonated at the proper time and place. In both these tasks University of California men had a prominent part, it was revealed.

Before the war two new elements, neptunium and plutonium had been discovered by University scientists in the products of Dr. Lawrence's cyclotron. In May 1941, Lawrence reported to the National Academy that plutonium would split when bombarded by neutrons, behaving somewhat like uranium 235, and probably could be used to make a super bomb. He also pointed out that it could be manufactured by a slow controlled chain reaction. The suggestion subsequently was carried out by the University of Chicago group and culminated in the big plant to manufacture plutonium in quantity for atomic bombs.

One group of scientific men under Dr. Lawrence at Berkeley developed the electromagnetic method of making the isotope of uranium, U235 which was used in a factory in Tennessee to produce the uranium for the bombs, Another University of California professor. Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer headed the galaxy of scientific stars who manufactured the bombs. Work under Dr. Oppenheimer was conducted first at Berkeley and later on top of a mountain at Los Altamos, New Mexico.

PTA HEAD SAYS CAN FOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Mrs. William A. Hastings, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, today appealed to Americans to help save the desperately hungry children of liberated Europe. As a means to this end, she asked for utmost cooperation in the Community Canning Program for War Relief on behalf of UNRRA.

Calling upon parent teacher leaders and members throughout America Mrs. Hastings said:

"The saddest sight in all the world is a hungry child, suffering the ills of malnutrition and semi-starvation. No efforts are spared when we find such a child in our own community. Today, hungry children are a world problem—all the endless thousands of them who may not survive the coming winter unless we help them. If we bear in mind that these are the children who will be adults when our children are grown, adults with whom our children will be cooperating to build a better world, we realize that it is a matter of self interest as well as of altruism to give them all possible aid.

PERSONALS

Miss Velma Tougaw of Sacramento is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. R. Conover for the three day week end.

Mr. and Mrs. James Axhelm and daughter returned to their home in Auburn today after having spent the week end with Mrs. Axhelm's mother Mrs. Dorothy Gwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond O'Connor of Clarkston, Washington arrived in Nevada City yesterday. They were called here by the sudden death of Mr. O'Connor's mother. They are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tredennick, Mrs. O'Connor's parents.

Mrs. Fred Tredennick's sister, Mrs. Harry Gibson and her husband of San Francisco are visiting at the Tredennick home over the Labor Day holiday.

G. E. Fitzgerald who was formerly in the employment of the Forest Service here is spending a few days vacation with friends in Nevada City. Mr. Fitzgerald has a responsible position with the Engineering Division of the Army and is stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco.

The Rainbow Girls gathered at the home of their Mother Advisor, Mrs. Earl Ricard in Gold Flat on Thursday evening and had a happy time roasting weinies, and enjoying a picnic supper. After the supper they enjoyed singing and games. They were several guests in addition to the Rainbow Girls. No regular meetings have been held during the summer but will be resumed this month.

St. Agnes Guild is holding a meeting at the Parish Hall on Thursday at 2 p. m. This is the first meeting since the summer vacation and the President Mrs. Benjamin Hall is planning a term of interesting and worthwhile activities.

Phone FOR WANT ADS

LOST—Black wallet, left beside cash register of the National Hotel dining room Sunday morning. August 26th. Please keep cash and return wallet to the Nevada City Nugget Office, 305 Broad Street. 8-304tp

WANTED—To buy a sawmill or shingle mill. Answer P. O. Box 5, Nevada City. 8-202tp

WARD E. TAYLOR, Optomitrist, formerly of Reno, Nevada, is now located in Sacramento, 7th floor, Forum Building, Telephone 2-1661. July 9 Aug9

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MANUFACTURERS TO ESTABLISH COAST BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3—Eastern manufacturers, well established in production, but alert to the expanding marketing opportunities of the west and the orient, are now definitely interested in establishment of branch plants in California. This trend is noted by the industrial and research departments of the California State Chamber of Commerce in the increasing number of industrial inquiries being received.

"Inquiries now being received differ from the pre war industrial information requests. They are definitely interested in locations here, and are specific in outlining their plant, transportation and other needs" Adrian J. Falk, chairman of the state-wide industrial committee of the State Chamber of Commerce declared today. "Most inquiries are from manufacturers of nationally distributed durable goods—electric refrigerators, hydraulic construction equipment and stove, toy and electric appliance manufactuders, for example. They contemplate California manufacture or fabrication of products for a market most of them anticipate will be greater than their prewar outlet.

"Requests for pertinent information on manufacturing sites, plants, etc., are steadily increasing since Japan's surrender. When the flood of war contract cancellation has been readjusted, we may expect a further sharp increase in inquiries.

"The State Chamber of Commerce's industrial and research departments study these inquiries as they are received. If more specific information is felt necessary to give localities a clearer picture of the manufacturer's needs and program, this information is procured by the State Chamber of Commerce from the manlfacturer.

"The State Chamber's district managers, though operating on a regional basis, have liason with secretaries of local chambers of commerce throughout the state. Through these channels, the State Chamber circulates the information requests. Local organizations thus receive a detailed description from the manufacturer, of floor space, type of the equipment, transportation facillties, etc., needed. The local chamber can then screen its area for a suitable facility or location.

"If the inquiring manufacturer stipulates no preferred area for location in California, the inquiry is circularized throughout the state, to give all communities equal opportunity. When a manufacturer narrows his preference to a particular section of the state, the inquiry—through our district managers—is disseminated to local chambers in the specified area.

"Interested communities or owners of idle facilities then deal directly with the manufacturer, rather than through the State Chamber of Commerce."

Inquiries show eastern concerns mainly interested in two types of operation:

Outright purchase of idle facilities of suitable type and size.

Leasing facilities or subletting manlfacturer of their products to existing factory facility owners.

'Subcontracting by the larger manufacturers may solve the problem for hundreds of small California industrial plants, which were busy in war production," Falk continued. "End of the war finds many small plants without a post war product, a marketing organization, or customers. The westward movement of industry points to steady employment for workers made idle by war contract terminations, and increased use of western raw materials."

Serial 036783, Department of the Interior, District Land Office, Sacramento, Calif. Aug. 24, 1945. Notice is hereby given that George E. Poore, also known as George Poore, whose post office address is Nevada City, Calif., on behalf of himself and his co-owners, in pursuance of Chapter six (6) of Title Thirty two (32) of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has filed in this office, application for patent to the Buckeye Hill Placer mining claim embracing 160 acres described as the S½ SE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 18, NE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼ NE¼, S½ N½ SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 19, W½ NW¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 20, T. 16-N., R. 10-E., MDM., situate, lying and being in the "You Bet" Mining District, Nevada County State of California, notice of location of which is recorded in Book 31, Mining Claims, Page 22, et seq., Nevada County, California. Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, placer deposits, or gravel channel, or any portion thereof so described and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law in the District Land Office at Sacramento, California they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said Statutes.

ELLIS PURLEE, Register.
Date of First Publication, August 30.
Date of Last Publication October 25.

102½ Mill St., Grass Valley
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CHAPTER XXIII

It was really good. When the Major saw it, he stood up in delight. He said: "So that is why you wanted my picture taken!"

Gargano posed as if with one hand on a camera and the other squeezing a shutter bulb and tried to imitate the cracked voice of old Spataforo: "Young man, you are vain. All you want is to look at your face."

This time when all laughed, the Major laughed with them.

Old Bellanca cleared his throat. The group were silent, as if they had been called to order. The Mayor said: "I was for so many years just a Notary here in Adano, I never made speeches, I do not intend to begin now. But these others have asked me merely to tell you, Mister Major, that this picture may not be the best picture that was ever painted, although it is very good for Lojacono, but even if it were very bad, we would still give it to you, because we wished to show you that—"

Old Bellanca was very embarrassed. He cleared his throat again and said: "What these others asked me to tell you was that this portrait—"

The old Mayor looked at the others in despair. Gargano stepped forward and said: "What the Mister Mayor wishes to say is that the eyes"—Gargano made those circles with his thumbs and forefingers and put them up to his own eyes—"the eyes of the portrait are honest."

D'Arpa said, pointing at the picture: "In the chin there is strength."

Gargano grabbed one of his own ears with one hand and pointed at an ear in the picture with the other: "In the ears there is alertness."

Saitta the street-cleaner said approvingly: "In the fix of the hair there is neatness."

And finally old Bellanca remembered enough of his coaching to say, "In the cheeks there is a sympathetic warmth."

Then Gargano said, and this time his hands stayed still by his sides, in proof of his absolute sincerity: "And you can see in the picture that that man wishes that each person in the town of Adano should be happy. That is a very big thing in a face."

Old Bellanca said: "Lojacono has painted a good picture. We wanted you to have it."

"Thank you," Major Joppolo said. That was all he had time to say, for the officials of Adano left the room quickly. In any case, it was all the Major was able to say.

A litle before five the sergeant in charge of the Engineers working on the bell came in and said: "We run into a snag, sir."

"What's that?"

"The rod the bell's supposed to hang by, it's too big for this here bell, we got to get another."

"Will you be able to find another?"

"Sure. But it's going to slow us up some."

"How much?"

"It's all according to how long it takes us to find this new rod. I don't know how much work we got to do to put it up when we find it. It all depends."

"Can you finish this afternoon, do you think?"

"Not hardly, sir. But we can have it for you easy by morning."

A little after seven o'clock, Gargano went out to round up the children who were shouting for caramels.

He took Rotondo and two other carabinieri and the police truck. They drove down the Via Umberto the First, and there they found the children out in force, shouting: "Caramelle! Caramelle!" at every vehicle that passed.

Even when the police truck passed, going down the street to turn around at the Via Favemi, the children shouted: "Caramelle! Caramelle!"

Their shouting at the police truck gave Gargano an idea.

When the truck had turned around and came up the street on the side where the children were and stopped there, Gargano told the others to open the back and let down the little ladder there. And he stood up near the back of the truck and shouted: "Come little children and get your caramels!"

At first the children were frightened by the police truck and drew back. But Gargano beckoned with both hands and shouted: "Come, children, we will have a regular picnic of caramels. First come, first served. Come with Gargano for the feast of caramels!"

The committee of hosts stood waiting in the entrance hall of Quattrocchi's house. Old Bellanca was there, ex officio, and Cacopardo, the only resident of Adano who owned a swallow-tail coat and the only one who would wear one if he had it, and the fat Craxi, who appeared to have exceeded his limit of three bottles of wine for dinner, and Signora Carmelina Spinnato, representing as well as she could the fair sex, and the white-haired Lojacono, who was included because he had done such a good picture. The ones of the committee who were absent were Tomasino, out of respect for the dead fishermen, and Gargano, who was otherwise engaged.

It was ten minutes after starting time, and the guest of honor had not arrived. Giuseppe, who had arranged the whole thing, hovered in the background, saying over and over: "The Mister Major will be here any minute now."

The Mister Maior was at that minute calling for Tina, and Tina, in the way of all women, either was not ready or was not willing to admit that she was ready.

Finally, at a quarter to eight, Tina came out of her room. She was dressed in a flimsy white blouse and a huge red taffeta skirt.

Major Joppolo's slight annoyance at being kept waiting dissolved at once. "This was worth waiting all night for," he said.

Tina curtsied gravely. She gathered some of her skirt on her left arm and reached with her right hand for Major Joppolo's arm. He offered it to her and the couple left, shouting good-byes to Tomasino and Rosa, who was beady with perspiration from helping her daughters get ready.

On their way down the Via Umberto the First the couple heard two small children crying. In the darkening evening they could just make out two little figures huddled on the curb on the other side of the street. They crossed.

They found the ragged little son of Erba and the well-dressed grandson of Cacopardo sitting with their arms around each other crying hard.

Major Joppolo crouched down and patted the boys' backs and asked what the matter was.

Between sobs, little Erba managed to say: "We were too late—for the feast—of the caramels."

Little Cacopardo said: "Too late."

"For the what?"

Little Erba said: "For the picnic of caramels. We—we—are the only ones—who were left behind."

Little Cacopardo said: "All the other children."

Major Joppolo remembered what he had told Gargano to do, and he

"Thank you," Major Joppolo said.

said: "Well, never mind, we'll take you instead to a grownup party. Come with us."

So the Major and Tina walked on toward Quattrocchi's house, each holding a little child by the hand.

When they entered the house, the fat Craxi, who had a little too much wine in his belly, rushed forward in amazement. "Son of Mary!" he exclaimed. "He has a family! Two fine little boys" — he patted the youngsters on the head—"and a beautiful—"

He gulped when he saw that the "wife" was Tina.

"Mister Major," he said, "why did you not tell us?"

But by this time the rest of the committee had come forward, and the confusion of their greetings overwhelmed Craxi's confusion. Old Cacopardo took both his well-dressed little grandson and the ragged little Erba by their hands, and kept them with him all evening.

The party started out to be a success from everyone's point of view. The people of the town were immensely happy: they had not had such a time for years. Giuseppe, the organizer, basked in constant congratulations. There was enough champagne to suit Captain Purvis and too much to permit him to molest any pretty girls. Craxi perpetuated his happy glow. The lazy Fatta had three drinks and then went into an empty room and fell asleep. Afronti Pietro, the loud - voiced cartman, was encouraged to shout a song for the entertainment of the guests. The maidenly Laura Sofia got Captain Purvis aside after he was fairly far along and smothered him with kisses. Nicolo and his sweetheart danced together. Sergeant Borth, who seemed to be in a terrible mood at the beginning of the party, did not move from the wine bowl, and gradually he mellowed and attached himself to the glowing Craxi.

Giuseppe met the Major, wringing his hands and making desperate faces. "Mister Major, where have you been? I have been looking for you on all the balconies and in all the bedrooms."

"That was hardly necessary, Giuseppe," the Major said. "What did you want?"

"Fat Craxi and your Sergeant, they are misbehaving. I can't do anything with them."

The Major said to Tina: "Wait here," and he went off with Giuseppe to find Craxi and Borth.

They were in the library. If there had been other guests in the room, they had left. Craxi and Borth were alone, and quite drunk.

Major Joppolo said sharply: "Borth, behave yourself."

When the Major spoke so angrily, fat Craxi tiptoed out of the room, and Giuseppe followed him to keep an eye on him.

The Major and Borth were alone. The Major spoke again: "Behave yourself or go home."

Borth was drunk because of the Major. He had never been drunk in uniform before. But when the Major spoke so angrily, that streak of contrariness in Borth which made him tease people so much, which made him always laugh at serious people and deflate pompous ones, came out in him. He said thickly: "You can't boss me around."

"Sergeant Borth," the Major said, with obvious emphasis on the word Sergeant.

"Don't Sergeant me," Borth said: "you have no 'thority to boss me."

"I have just as much authority as I ever had, and if you don't behave—"

"Oh no you haven't," Borth said. "You can't boss anybody, not in Adano."

"Borth, you're drunk. Now behave."

"Joppolo, you're fired. You been relieved. You're nobody round here." And Borth began to cry again.

"Borth, I don't know what you're talking about, but I—"

The Major broke off and went over to Borth and took him by the arm, to try to lead him out.

"Take your hands off me," Borth said. He reached in his pocket and said: "Here, read that."

Major Joppolo read the order recalling him from Adano.

"Where did you get this?" he asked.

Borth was crying again. "Your desk. I wanted to keep you from seeing it until after the party."

Victor Joppolo put up a beautiful front for the rest of the evening, until the very moment when he was saying good night to Tina just inside her front door. Then he put his arms around her and said miserably: "I'm so unhappy."

Tina pushed back and looked at his face. She put her hands on his shoulders and said: "But I thought you were so happy?"

The Major was in control of himself again. "I am," he said, "I'm sorry."

"Is it because of your wife?" Tina asked.

"No, Tina, it's nothing." Then, in the shadow of the stairway of her house, he kissed her tenderly and said: "Till I see you again."

She was frightened and she said: "What is the matter? Why did you say good-bye instead of good night? What is the matter?"

"Nothing, Tina. Good night, Tina."

It was the middle of the morning before Major Joppolo could get his papers straightened up and his last-minute directions given.

The Major called the motor pool and asked for a jeep to take him to Vicinamare.

Then he told Borth: "I don't want to say good-bye to anyone, Borth. I don't know whether I could."

Borth did not mock this morning. He said: "I am sorry about last night, Major. My intentions were good. I wanted you to have a good time at the party."

"I know."

The Major thought a minute and then said: "Borth, try to help whoever takes my place to try to do a good job in Adano."

Borth said: "I'm afraid it will be that awful dope from Pontebasso."

The Major said: "I hope not. Adano needs an understanding man."

Borth said: "Adano needs you, Major."

The Major said: "Too late to talk about that. I wonder how Marvin ever found out about the carts."

Borth suspected Captain Purvis, but he said: "One of his staff must have driven through or something."

The Major said: "Yes, I guess so."

The jeep came. So as not to arouse suspicion, Borth went with the driver to the Major's house and got his baggage. His entire possessions consisted of a bedroll, with his clothes rolled into it.

When the jeep got back to the Palazzo, Major Joppolo took his portrait under his arm and went downstairs and got in.

He shook Borth's hand but he did not say good-bye.

The lazy Fatta, standing on the sidewalk, said by way of making conversation: "Going somewhere?"

Major Joppolo tried to sound cheerful as he said: "Not far. How is Carmelina this morning?"

The lazy Fatta said: "She is making a rabbit stew."

The driver said: "Where to, Major?"

The Major did not want to say Vicinamare so that Fatta or anyone else could hear it. Perhaps he could not say it. Anyhow, he just said: "This way," and he pointed out the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

About four miles outside the town the Major said to the driver: "Stop a minute, would you please?"

The driver stopped the jeep.

"Listen," the Major said. "Do you hear something?"

It was a fine sound on the summer air. The tone was good and it must have been loud to hear it as far as this.

"Just a bell," the driver said. "Must be eleven o'clock."

"Yes," the Major said. He looked over the hills across the sea, and the day was as clear as the sound of the bell itself, but the Major could not see or think very clearly.

"Yes," he said, "eleven o'clock."

(THE END)

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WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN GLOBAL WAR

Lieut. Robert Schiffner

Spending a 30 day furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Schiffner of Prospect Hill, is Lieut. Robert Schiffner from long service in France and Germany. He does not know where he will be assigned at the end of his leave.

Norman E. Gates

Sgt. Norman E. Gates, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gates, 627 Spring Street, recently announced his engagement to Madamoiselle Nicole Cecil Deschler of Casablanca French Morocco.

Sgt. Gates works as an instrument shop man in charge of the Automatic Pilot Section, and is a member of Cazes Air Depot which functions an Air Technical Service Command Organization, under the First Air Service Area Command, Afrika Middle East Theatre.

Sgt. Gates has seen 32 months of overseas service in Italy, Sicily and Africa.

His wedding which is expected to be held in the near future will be followed by a honeymoon into the interior of French Morocco.

TREASURE ISLAND IS SEPARATION CENTER FOR NAVY

Separation centers for Navy enlisted and WAVE personnel will be set up at Treasure Island, and a center for male officers will be established at Camp Shoemaker, the Navy announced today.

Personnel being funneled through these centers into civilian life will be among the more than 2,500,000 the Navy hopes to discharge in the next 12 months, according to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's recent announcement.

Previous announcements made by the Navy department indicate that approximately 327,000 personnel are immediately eligible for release under the demobilization program. This number includes 261,000 enlisted men, 5200 enlisted women, 40,000 male officers, 500 WAVE officers, and 20,000 combat award holders.

Persons eligible for release who are stationed in the United States will be sent directly to Naval Personnel Separation Centers. Officers and men aboard ships in forward areas will either be sent to staging areas in the Pacific or direct to receiving stations in the United States.

Staging areas in the Pacific are now located at Pearl Harbor, Guam, Saipan, Leyte, Hollandia, Manila, and Manus, Others are to be established where and when necessary.

Functioning in the forward area and in the United States as an integrated part of demobilization is the Naval Civil Readjustment program. It was established April 6, 1944, for the purpose of restoration and readjustment to civilian life of Naval personnel being separated from active service. Information as to their rights and privileges as veterans will be supplied to the separatees in their stations in the United States and in foreign areas through civil readjustment information officers.

These informational activities will be implemented by the use of motion pictures, posters, and pamphlets designed further to equip the individual with information which will aid in his readjustment to civilian life.

Separation processes for officers and enlisted men and women will be identical. All are entitled to the same benefits with only minor variations as provided in the applicable laws.

At all centers, two processes will go on simultaneously; one to close out Naval careers and the other to give the individual every item of information which can aid in the transition from Naval to civilian life.

COMMONWALTH CLUB AWARDS MEDALS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3—A San Francisco author will receive the gold medal of the Commonwealth Club of California for the best work of general literature by a California resident, published in 1944. This is the 14th year of the contest, which is limited to residents of this state.

The award will be made to Sally Carrighar for her book "One Day on Beetle Rock."

One other gold medal and five silver medals for books published last year will also be presented by the club's president, Dr. Richard R. Perkins, at the club's annual evening of music and literature, Wednesday, September 12, in the Colonial Ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel.

The second gold medal for literature of scholarship and research, will be awarded to Thomas Bailey for his "Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace."

Three unclassified silver medals will be awarded to Edwin V. Westrate of Hollywood for "Forward Observer." Donald Hough of Laguna Beach for "Captain Retread" and to Will Durant now of Lake Hill, New York, for "Caesar and Christ.

A silver medal for the best book of poetry will be awarded to Kenneth Rexroth of San Francisco for "Pheonix and the Tortoise" and a silver medal for the best juvenile book will go to Howard Pease of Palo Alto for "Thunderbolt House."

Members of the 1844 jury of award were Dr. Monooe Deutsch, chairman; Dean John W. Dodds, Prof. Harold H. Fisher, Carl Hoffman. Dr. Tully C. Knoles, Prof. Leon J. Richerson and Prof. Willard Smith. Stuart R. Ward is secretary of the literature jury.

MOSQUITOS HAD RATHER BITE PIGS THAN MEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3—Three species of mosquitos of the Pacific Coast states, including the principle malaria carriers, prefer to feed on domestic animals, and only bite man incidentally, according to a recent study of the feeding habits of these species by Dr. W. C. Reeves, research assistant in tropical medicine at the Hooper Foundation on the San Francisco campus of the University of California.

This is the first time that studies have been made on the feeding habits of the three species of anopheles mosquitos found in California. Dr. Reeves says. Results of the test are given in which the blood from mosquitos engorged from feeding, was tested against antisera of the blood of man, horse, cow, sheep, dog, pig and bird. Of the 703 trials, only 17 showed the blood of man. and the rest were distributed among the various domestic animals and birds.

Dr. Reeves notes that the area with the highest proportion feeding on man, 7.1 per cent in the case of anopheles maculipennis freeborni, was found in one of the districts of California where an occasional case of malaria is found.

Delbert Schiffner Enters Lumber Business

Delbert Schiffner and Robert Darnera have purchased the Matson sawmill and lumber company in the vicinity of North Columbia and are now operating it. Delbert is one of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Schiffner of this city and has been engaged in war work near Napa where he held a very responsible post. The two partners have renamed the sawmill property, the Bobdeil Lumber Company.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

BERRIMAN-JANSEN — In Nevada City Nevada County August 31, 1945, Thomas Henry Berriman, 30, and Josephine Frances Jansen, 26, both of Grass Valley.

BIRTH

TILTON—In Nevada City, Nevada County, August 31, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tilton, a daughter.

SUBMARINE U. S. SEALION LEADS EXCITING LIFE

The submarine USS Sealion — a central figure in two of the most spectacular combat misssions of the Pacific war—has returned to San Francisco for overhaul in the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard.

The Sealion figured in a lone night surface attack on a Jap task force of four battleships, sinking one and seriously damaging another with its torpedoes—and was one of four American submersibles which sank a number of Jap transports and braved a South Sea typhoon to rescue 159 Austrlian and British prisoners of war.

The Sealion tracked the four battleships task force the night of November 21, 1944 in the East China Sea, 40 miles north of Formosa. After an eight hour action she had the 30,000 ton battleship Kongo, to her credit and had seriously damaged another ship of equal size. It was one of the biggest kills ever credited to a single submarine and the first time in history a single U. S. Navy unit of any type had sunk a Jap battleship unassisted.

The four enemy battleships, flanked by destroyers, were steaming north toward Nagasaki when the submarine gave chase. In order to retain maneuverability and clarity of vision, the commanding officer elected to attack on the surface, a most unusual decision in the case of heavy fleet units.

After two hours of tracking its prey, the Sealion reached the optimum attack position, ahead of and slightly to port of the target group. Some 1500 yards distant one destroyer stood between the sub and its objective. The leading battleship was allowed to pass unmolested to save torpedoes for a bigger target second in line, the 30,000 ton battleship Kongo.

The sealion came in on the port bow of the Jap task force and fired a full salvo of six torpedoes from its bow tubes when the battleship was at a range of 2000 yards. Four torpedoes found their mark.

Quickly reversing its course, the submarine swung about and released another salvo of "fish" from its stern torpedo tubes scoring another hit on the second battleship. This hit caused a large violent explosion with a sudden rise of flames.

The astonished enemy apparently did not know where the attack had originated. The Japanese warships started shooting red and green flares into the sky, firing their guns, and dropping depth charges. Still the undetected Sealion stayed on the surface.

"Evidently the enemy thought we came in from the east." reported Commander Eli T. Reich, USN, of Elmhurst, New York, "for the destroyer nearest us opened rapidly to the east of the target group. We pulled away to 8000 yards west of the enemy force, reloaded torpedoes, slowed our speed and again paralleled the Jap ships."

A fresh wind churned the sea and soon the submarine was taking solid water over the bridge and down the conning tower hatch. In spite of this obstacle it continued its chase. When it appeared the battleship which had received four hits had dropped astern with two destroyers on her far side. Commander Reich steered his submarine toward the group for the final kill.

The Jap battleship was dead in the water as the Sealion approached. Suddenly there was a tremendous explosion just before the Sealion was ready to release a second salvo of torpedoes from its bow torpedo tubes.

"The sky was brilliantly illuminated,' C'ommander Reich said: "It looked like a sunset at midnight. Then all trace of the battleship disappeared. The destroyers milled around the target area. The battleship sank—the sun had set."

The tension of the battle meanwhile gripped the men below decks. According to Lieut. (jg) J. C. Bates USNR, of Sparta, Ill., who was operating the fire control equipment in the conning tower at the time: "When we heard and felt the force of the explosion shock, we were afraid that the enemy guns had finally located us and taken us under fire. The force of the pressure wave from the explosion caused a suction in the submarine which pulled loose papers and stray caps up the hatch. We thought the ship had been hit.

"No word came from the Captain for what seemed like hours," he recalled. "'We feared that the bridge had been blown away. The radar officer, Lt. (jg) Daniel P. Brooks, USN, of Phoenix, Ariz., was baffled when the target disappeared from the radar screen. He reported to us that he feared the radar gear had been crippled. Then came Commander Reich's voice to explain everything. 'The battleship has disintegrated.'

Jubilant over this triumph, the officers and men of the Sealion again chased the retreating enemy ships but increasingly rough seas and the high speed of the Jap task force finally forced the submarine to stop its pursuit.

The Sealion is the same submarine which two months earlier sank several Jap ships, including a prison ship, the Rakuyo Maru, from which it rescued 54 British and Australian prisoners of war who were being transferred from Singapore to Japan. The action, which occurred during August and September 1944, resulted in 51,719 tons of enemy shipping being sent to the bottom, including a Jap destroyer.

The Sealion, in company with 4 other American submarines, spotted a Jap convoy bound from the Straits Settlements to the Jap mainland. While another submarine was engaged in sinking a destroyer protecting the convoy, the Sealion closed a large tanker and fired upon her. She burst into flames, lighting the Rakuyu Maru.

In a matter of seconds torpedoes were streaking to the transport and there was an explosion as the Sealion submerged to avoid counter attacks. At dawn Commander Reich looked through his periscope to see the large vessel burning well down in the water.

The target obscured by smoke and fire, the Sealion withdrew from the area. A few days later, she in company with the USS Pampanito sighted considerable debris and what appeared to be men on rafts. The survivors who proved to be British and Australian prisoners, were taken aboard and given sorely needed medical attention—they had been four days on the rafts after three years in a Jap prison camp and some were in bad shape. A few days later they were at Saipan, free men again.

For these two combat missions, the USS Sealion was awarded a presidential unit citation by President Truman several months ago at a time when details of the mission could not be revealed by reason of military security.

The USS Sealion which went into commission March 8, 1944 was built by the Electric Boat Co., New London, Conn., and is now undergoing overhaul in the San Francisco bay area.

NAVAL AIR FORCE CELEBRATES 32ND BIRTHDAY

August 30 marked the 32nd anniversary of U. S. Naval aviation, birthday of the strongest carrier-borne air force in history. Bulwark of the nation's Pacific defenses immediately after Pearl Harbor, the U. S. Naval air forces spearheaded every assault against the Japanese and carried out the first sustained attack on Tokio. Photo shows the burning Franklin, the "Big E" Enterprise, center, dive and torpedo bombers, fighters, seaplanes, and the top figure in carrier warfare, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.—U. S. Navy Official Photograph.

Light Up for Youthful Seeing

Did you fall asleep last night, halfway through your reading? Did the print seem to disappear right through the paper? Do not blame it all on the hard day you had at work or that you think you may be getting old. The chances are that the lighting was to blame!

This is a good time of the year to check on the lighting in your home. Get rid of blackened bulbs, root out and replace the small-sized bulbs that have been put into the lamps you read and work by. And when there are students doing homework at night, make certain they have the best of study light for concentrated eye work. Good light for study is so vital because—*one of every FIVE children in grade schools* suffers from impaired vision *and TWO out of every FIVE college graduates* have defective sight. Light up for youthful seeing as fall days darken into winter.

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